GRANT ISSUES THE ORDER REMOVING SHERIDAN.

HE THINKS HE HAS MISAPPREHENDED HIS POWERS, AND WITHDRAWS HIS NOTE OF TUESDAY-THE STANTON-GRANT LETTER-SEWARD NOT TO LEAVE THE CABINET-FERNANDO WOOD, AFTER SOUF-THE NEW-YORK COLLECTOR'S SUITS. BY TRIBUNAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1867. Gen. Grant to-day issued the order relieving Sheri dan and assigning Hancock to the Fifth Military District. The order is dated the 26th, and is precisely in the wording of President Johnson. What is sin gular is that the order is dated the 26th inst., while it was not promulgated until to-day. Grant's letter profestings against its issue is dated the 27th. The

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1867. GENERAL ORDERS No. 81 .- First: The following orders

order is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Arig. 26, 1867.

In consequence of the unfavorable condition of ealth of Major-Gen. George H. Themas, as reported at in Surgace. Hossen's dispatch of the 21st inst., my dated Aug. 11, 1867, is hereby modified so as to a Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock to the command of fifth Military Department of the Military Department or ising the States of Louisiana and Texas. (In being yed from the command of the Department of the miri by Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Major-Gen. Sock will proceed directly to New-Orients, Louisiand, assuming the command to which he is hereby med, will, when necessary to a faithful execution to laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by of Congress upon District Commanders, and all authy pertaining to officers in command of Military Department to the first department of the commanders and all authy pertaining to officers in command of Military Department to the first department of the second of the commanders, and all authy pertaining to officers in command of Military Department. have been received from the President:

Second: In compliance with the foregoing instruction of the President of the United States, Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan will, on receipt of this order, turn over his present command to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Charles Griffin. the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will relieve Maj. Gen, Hanceck in command of the Department of the

Third: On being relieved by Maj.-Gen. Sheridan, Maj. Gen. Hancock will proceed without delay to New-Orleans Louisiana, and assume command of the Fifth Military District, and of the Department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

Fourth: Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas will continue in command of the Department of the Cumberland. By command of Gen. GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Gen, Grant, it is understood, has recently come to the conclusion that he had misapprehended his powers under the Reconstruction act, and that his last letter to the President with reference to the removal of Gen. Sheridan and the relieving of Gen. Hancock, was based upon a misunderstanding of his functions. It is stated by those who are well advised as to the movements at the headquarters of the army, that Gen. Grant, on Tuesday last, addressed a note to the President, withdrawing the letter first above mentioned, and it was immediately surrendered by Mr. Johnson. The only correspondence now remaining unpublished, is the first letter of Grant upon the subject of the removal of Stanton, and marked

The President still refuses to allow to be published Grant's letter to him on the removal of Secretary Stanton. He gives as an excuse that the letter is marked private, and consequently not intended for publication. Gen. Grant, however, says, by his referring to it in the correspondence on the removal of Sheridan, already published, the privacy is removed, and he has no objections to its publication, but at the same time ne cannot give it out for such purpose, for the reason that it would be a breach of military etiquette. When Grant's views on the subject were communicated to the President he said if Grant thought it was no longer private, he ought to give it for publication, but he would not do so. It now eks as though neither this letter nor that written by Grant on the 27th, on the subject of assigning Hancock to relieve Sheridan, will be made public until Congress meets and calls for them,

It is known that Gen. Grant took especial care to keep private his last letter to the President; but notwithstanding his caution, several newspaper correspondents on the evening of the same day became acquainted with its real character, much to the surprise of Gen. Grant, as subsequently expressed. The letter did not reach the President until the next day (Tuesday). The first intimation of the contents of the communication did not, therefore, come from

either of these gentlemen.

The tenor of Geu. Grant's letter protesting against the removal of Secretary Stanton may be inferred from a portion of it which has leaked out. It is said to have taken the position that the President had no legal power to remove Mr. Stanton, remarking that an assure lawyer might find legal grounds for the act, but that they would not be such as to convince the people.

The National Intelligencer of to-day feels authorized to state that the reports of any personal differences between the President and Gen. Grant are unfounded ; but that paper is not correct in announcing in the same connection: "Whatever may be their respective views as to matters of detail, there is no conflict between them as to the prerogatives of each." Contrary to this, it is known that there is a very decided difference of views on legal questions affecting their respective powers and duties under the Reconstruction acts.

Secretary Seward's friends say he is not going out of the Cabinet, as his presence in the State Department is absolutely required, at least for some time to come, for the completion of the negotiations with Great Britain concerning the settlement of the Alabama claims, which are on a fair way of progress upon the basis of the cession of British Columbia. Important negotiations with other powers, involving the cession of territory to the United States, have also been opened by Mr. Seward, and it is believed that he alone can bring them to a favorable conclusion. The continuation of his services as Secretary of State is therefore deemed as transcending in public importance all temporary political issues, growing out of the late proceedings of the President. Jerry Black, Coyle & Co. don't think so, however. Mr. Secretary Seward requested, a few days ago, his assistant to write to Mr. Blacque, the Turkish envoy, requiring this gentleman's presence at the State Department at a stated hour. Mr. Hunter, thinking Mr. Seward wanted to see Judge Black, addressed the note to the last-named gentleman, who being out of town, was overtaken by a telegraphic dispatch, addressed to him by his n, and harried in the greatest excitement back to the city, and proceeded immediately to the State Department, in the hope of having been sent for by the President, and of being installed in the Cabinet, when, to his dismay, he meets the other Elacque, who happens to drop in accidentally, when the mistake was discovered, but not without leading to the most alarming surmises here and in Philadelphia, as regards Mr. Black's appointment to the Cabinet, the arrival of the telegram having been noised about in that city, and being supposed to emanate from the White House.

A Clerk in the Treasury Department has been dismissed from his position for writing articles in a newspaper denunciatory of Secretary McCulloch.

Fernando Wood spent a long time with the Presi dent to-day. Coyle of The Intelligencer was present at the interview. Fernando is after soup for his party in the coming election in New-York this Fall. Reverdy Johnson was also a visiter at the White

Official dispatches have been issued from the Belgian Government, asking the friendly intercession of the United States to save the life of Prince Sahn Salm. The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended

the Second District, Texas, in place of the late colector, charged with the murder of his deputy.

The following officers have been detailed as a general court-martial, to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 15, for the trial of Brevet Major-Gen. G. A. Custer, of the 7th Cavalry, and others:

Brevet Majer-Gen, W. Hoffman, Colored 3d Infantry; Brevet Majer-Gen, W. Hoffman, Colored 3d Infantry; Brevet Major-Gen, J. W. Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel 10th Cavalry; Brevet Major-Gen, B. W. Grierson, Colonel 10th Cavalry; Brevet Brig.-Gen, P. Morrison, of the relified list; Brevet Brig.-Gen, H. R. Murgan, Commissary of Subastener; Brevet Brig. Gen, J. D. Callendar, of the Ordnance Department; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. C. English, of the 5th Infantry; Brevet Major Henry Asbury, of the 3d Infantry, and Brevet Major L. C. Lyford, of the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Robert Chandler, of the 13th Infantry, is asigned to duty as Judge Advocate of the Court. The charge against Gen. Custer is leaving his post without permission.

Complaint is made through the newspapers that the Secretary of the Treasury resists the payment of the so-called Collector's suits pending in New-York, on grounds merely technical; that he is inconsistent in his action in paying some and not others. We are the Secretary only desires a full and fair trial before the Courts upon the merits of the case. These suits are of a peculiar character. Their object is to recover back duties exacted, as alleged, in excess, They are in reality suits against the Government, and involve many difficult questions of

plete the list of statistical observers in that region, perfect the present system of collecting agricultural statistics, and to represent the department in the Autumn fairs of the North-Western States.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. LANGSTON. The Washington Chronicle of yesterday prints

the following: It is reported on trustworthy authority that J. M. Lang-ston of Ohio, a colored lawyer, visited the President on Saturday last. The conversation transpired somewhat as

Stunday last. The conversation transpired some what as follows:

President—Mr. Langston, I have determined upon the removal of Gen. Howard because of the partisan way in which he has administered the affairs of his bureau. He is faintical and ambitions. I want somebody in sympathy with the colored people.

Langston's reply was in effect, that he believed that the colored people were generally satisfied with Gen. Howard's administration, and that he (Mr. L.) would be serry to see him displaced. He expressed the hope that the President had not fully determined upon it.

The President said that he had decided to remove Gen. Howard soon, and wished a colored man if he could find one altogether smitable. He intimated by his manner that Mr. Langston could have the position if he would accept it. He gave him a week to consult with the colored people as to their wishes.

By the advice of some of his friends Mr. Langston called upon Gen. Grant yesterday, and repeated in substance the conversation with the President, and asked the General's advice as to his acceptance of the position of Commissioner. Gen. Grant replied that, under the cremmstances, he considered it in every respect unadvisable for Langston to accept the place of Commissioner that if Gen. Howard were removed, Mr. Langston could not hope to give greater satisfaction in the administration of the affairs of the bareau; that he was fully satisfied Gen. Howard had done his best, and had committed no act which would not bear rigid scrutiny; but if he (Grant) were to remain Secretary of War, and Langston should be appointed, he would add hum to the best of his ability. Gen. Grant, in conclusion, said nothing had been said to him about the removal of Gen. Howard; but if it were accomplished, for reasons aiready stated, it would be inexpedient and of no practical henceft to the colored rese for Mr. Langston to accept the position. Mr. Langston then urged Gen. Howard; but if it were accomplished, for reasons aiready stated, it would be inexpedient and of the good o

THE INDIAN WAR.

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION.

From Our Special Correspondent. YANKTON, D. T., Aug. 22, 1867. At Omaha, the Capital of the State of Nebraska, and headquarters of Gen. Augur, commanding the District, the Indian Commission tarried for a few hours, for the purpose of taking the evidence of Gen. Augur and others in reference to Indian affairs. The General estimates the number of troops necessary to enable him to wage a successful campaign against the Indians in his district at twenty thousand (20,000), threefourths, fifteen thousand (15,000) envalry. He also estimates the same amount, or number, necessary in Gen. Hancock's district, south; the same for Gen. Terry's district, north; sixty thousand (60,000) troops, forty-five thousand (45,000) cavalry, required to subjugate or exterminate the Indians on our Western plains, and in the

minate the Indians on our Western plains, and in the mountains.

Gen. W. S. Harney, a member of the Indian Commission, one of our oldest Indian fighters, who served in Florida, in the Black Hawk war, and on the plains for years, estimates the number necessary to put down the Indians at one hundred thousand (100,000) men. He makes his estimate from a thorough knowledge of the capacity of the Indians for war, and often refers to the campaign in Florida as proving the courage, shrewdness, and determination of the Indians when pressed into an extremity and compelled to resort to arms as their only means of self-preservation. In Florida the nation expended fifty millious (\$50,000,000), fought the Seminoles six years, and were then forced to buy them off—never succeeding in conquering them.

udge Evans as a proper successor for Collector of

cultural implements, looking-glasses, quilts, and other trash have been sent to them. The Indians have become civilized where they have had a fair trial, and in some States they are States they are not only good farmers, but are entitled to vote and entry all the rights and privileges of other cit-zens of the United States. What has been done for one can be done for all—whatever may be said to the conan be done for all—whatever may be said to the con-rary by designing men, who demand extermination of

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

St. Louis, Aug. 29.—Col. Butterfield, C. J. Hatch, and twelve other gentlemen left Ellsworth, Kansas, yesterday, for the month of Little Arkansas River. They went in the capacity of Peace Commissioners to the Indians, and will join Gen. Sherman's commission, about 400 miles west of Fort Harker. Nothing has yet been heard of the force sent from Fort Hayes to chastise the heard of the force sent from Fort Hayes to chastise the Indians, with whom Capt Armes had a battle. Large numbers of cattle are dying from the effects of heat and dust on the northern plains. Sergeants Sullivan, Morgan, and Simmons, engaged in the destruction of Coffey's ranche, near one of the Western forts some time since, have been sentenced by court-martial to 15 years imprisonment in the Iowa Penulentiary. Immense herds of buffalo are near Fort Kearney going south. The Indians are following them. Gen. Sherman's Indian Commission passed Sioux City, Iowa, last Monday. All were well. assured that this complaint is unfounded, and that INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE INTERVIEW Washington, Aug. 29,-An official report has

been received at the Indian Office from Superintendent H.B. Denman, dated Omaha, Aug. 21, giving some details cover back duties exacted, as alleged, in excess the content of the property of the present of the provided present of the departure of the Sioux Indians under Spotted Tail on their business, these cases are allowed to pass without a many of the property of the provided present of the provided provi of the departure of the Sioux Indians under Spotted Tail

THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE SUMMIT TUNNEL GPEN. San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 29.—Summit Tunnel, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 1,628 feet long, is now examine the caller boarding house matter, and report a remedy. The Overland Mail yesterday brought New

CANADA.

AN ELECTION RIOT AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Aug. 29 .- The nominations for numbers of Parliament were made here to-day. Mr. Mc-Gee was hooted down, and prevented from speaking. Cartier's friends raised a riot at another place. Sanctol (Liberal) had to be guarded home by the police. Three men were dangerously beaten and several others were

Later-The riot in the East part of the city was more serious than was at first reported. The troops were called out. Cavairy charged upon the mob, and two squadrons had to guard the candidates on their way The casualties were severe and number over 30, one are reported to be fatal.

ABORTION CASE IN LANSINGBURGH-A WOMAN LEFT TO DIE IN THE STREETS.

TROY, Aug. 29 .- A very mysterious case of abortion, one of the most remarkable as well as horrible in all its details that ever transpired in this vicinity, was developed in the village of Lansingburgh, a suburb of this eity, hast night, at quite a late hour. The victim is a young girl, 19 years of age, named Caroline Hubbard. She formerly resided with a dressmaker in the town of Pittstown, Kensselaer County, named Kate C. Groff, but about a month since deceased left her employment, and had not so far as is known been seen by any of her acquaintances or relations until the sad denoncontact here recorded. The first that was seen of her last evening was in company with a strange man in a carriage passing through the village of Lansingburgh. She was crying and the man endeavoring to pacify her. After proceeding a short distance, they nighted from the vehicle and the two sat down upon the steps of E. Tracey's ice house, where her condition speedily attracted a crowd of people. Soon she ceased to speak, and rapidly grow worse, until she died in the arms of a lady who had been called from her house to attend the dying girl. In the excitement incident to this death scene, her companion reintered the carriage and drove rapidly away. A pollerman followed and attempted to arrest him, but in the darkness of the night he was soon lost to view, and escaped. The body of the unfortunate female was conveyed to the Station-House after her decease, and an effort made to ascertain her hamo and residence, as she was an entire stranger to all who then beheld her. Now, a singular case of mistaken idendity occurred. A cousin and brother-in-law of a young lady living in Cohoes, named Annie Conners, both identified the body as that of Miss Conners; hat upon dispatching an officer to her residence that person was found at home in bed, alive and well. It was not until this morning that the remains were identified. They prove to be those of Niss Hubbard as stated above, but heyond thus very little is known of her history, and nothing whatever has been developed in regard to her Pittstown seamsiress. This morning Drs. Hall and Bucklin o in all its details that ever transpired in this vicinity, was developed in the village of Lansingburgh, a suburb of this

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The receipts from Customs from the 19th to the 24th of August are as fol-Customs 10ws: At Boston, \$300,388 02; at New-York, \$2,993,414 91; at Philadelphin, \$145,404 29; at Baltimore, \$115,869 04; at New-Orleans, from 12th to the 17th, \$87,977 35. Total,

\$3,703,053 61. A FORGER IN MADISON, WIS.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 29.—Last week a forger, under the guise of a Baptist preacher, calling himself A. Burns, succeeded in getting 'orged drafts on the Tenth Burns, succeeded in getting safeth the First National National Bank of New York (**shed in the First National Bank of this city to the amount of \$7,000, and decamped for parts unknown. Burns is a man 35 years of age, six feet high, slender built, broad shoulders, auburn har, feet high, slender built, broad shoulders, auburn har, sandy whiskers, and blue eyes. Twenty-five hundred dollars reward has been offered for his capture and the recovery of the money.

THE PRITSBURGH WHISKY TRIAL

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 29.-The trial before PITTSBURGH, Ph., Aug. 18. The Unit of Court, in the Indian is expable of civilization, if proper efforts are and a fair chance is given him. The present policy our Government is calculated to keep him as he is for the Carlet of Barber and Henderson, whose large rectifying the case of Barber and Henderson, whose large rectifying establishment was scized by John Linton, United States establishment was scized by John Linton establishment was sci Judge McCandless of the United States Circuit Court, in

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

VIRGINIA.

RESULT OF THE REGISTRATION-A RIOT APPREHENDED IN RICHMOND.

ROBARN TO THE TRIBUNE. RICHMOND, Aug. 29.-Returns from all except eight counties, received at headquarters, show the registration to be whites, 110,000, blacks, 90,000. Of the counties not heard from, four will give large white ma-

Some negroes having badly beaten one policeman, and stoned two others at the circus in this city last night, a company of United States troops has been sent to the spot to night to suppress a riot, which is considered immi-

REGISTRATION STATISTICS-WHITE MAJORITY-THE PROGRAMME OF RECONSTRUCTION-THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION-THE OATHS-THE LOYAL MEN-THE SHIFTING OF PAUPERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE-FAILURE OF THE WHEAT CROP.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 28, 1867. Now that the revision of registration is nearly empleted in all the districts throughout the State, and returns are rapidly pouring into military headquarters, an exhibit of the result may shortly be expected. A giance at some of these returns, indiscriminately taken, reveals the fact that the whites have a greater majority

The destitute people, about the maintenance of whom there has been quite a controversy between the civil and military authorities in relation to residence, are to be provided for at the several places to which they originally belonged. The City Council here having protested against the support of a large number that recently immigrated to the city, Gen. Schofield ordered that they should be sent to the counties from whence they came. This decision will occasion a great deal inconvenience and suffering to the unfortunates throughout the State, as they will be subjected to a general shifting from place to place, in many cases occasioning disputes as to their claims, and thus inaugurating a scene of contention that could easily have been dispensed with by leaving the poor where they were found. The city authorities are about to purchase from the Government a hospital where the majority of those belonging here are now quartered, and thereby continue them as heretofere under the Bureau. The wheat crop turns out to be a very poor one; scarcely one third of the amount expected will be realized, and hardly an eighth of the crop of 1860. Except in the valley a general failure is reported. The destitute people, about the maintenance of whom

NORTH CAROLINA.

COLORED JURORS ALLOWED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 29.-Judge Fowle, of the County Court at Wilmington, N. C., recently gave a decision allowing colored jurors, stating that since the abolition of Slavery in 1865 by North Carolina, there was nothing excluding negroes from acting as jurors, and since the Civil Rights hill was passed by Congress granting them all the rights of whites they were fully entitled to act in this enpacity.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. SICKLES-ITS EFFECT ON REGISTRATION - GEN. HOWARD'S RE-

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 28, 1867. The telegraph has informed us that Gen. The telegraph has informed us that Gen. Sickles she been relieved, and Gen. Cauly ordered to a sickle since the rumor of the expected removal of Gen. Sickles since the rumor of the since since the rumor of the rumor Sickles has been relieved, and Gen. Camby ordered to take command of the Second Military District. I have

done, that many-reforms might be inaugurated, is true but for the present, although imperfect, the Bureau is a

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 29.-There were 220 perons registered here to-day, of whom 87 were white, and

GEORGIA.

GEN. POPE SUPPRESSES A REEEL NEWSPAPER. Washington, D. C., Aug. 29 .- The Charleston Courier of Wednesday says that The Athany (Georgia News has been suspended by Gen. Popo on the general charge of disloyalty.

ALABAMA.

MOBILE, Aug. 29.—Four negroes, who were sentenced to be lung here to-merrow, have been respited by Gov. Patton four weeks.

LOUISIANA.

CITY OFFICIALS QUALIFIED-THE OLD SCHOOL DIRECTORS IN SESSION.

New-Orleans, Aug. 29.—The majority of the newly elected City officials who have qualified themselves, have given bonds and will enter upon their duties immediately. The old Board of School Directors held a meeting to day and transacted business as usual. They passed a resolution to test the legality of the action of the Council in electing new officers before the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents, without having first created vacancies as required by law.

DELAWARE.

A COLORED MAN MURDERED.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 29 .- On Wednesday norning James Booth, a white man, shet, and instantly killed a colored man, named William Smith, who lived near him at Newcastle. Booth had been following and beating a colored boy who lived with Smith, and the boy ran in the house and shut the door, when Booth came to the window, and, after a few words, fired, killing Smith.

MEXICO.

BERRIOZABOL ORDERS THE ARREST OF RETURN-

ING CATHOLIC PRIESTS. NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 29.—The steamship Pisano arrived from Matamoros last night with Mexican dates to the 21st inst., but little news. The Brownsville Runchero publishes a copy of the order of Berriozabol to the Chief of Police, directing the arrest of all Catholic priests crossing over from the American to the Mexicas side of the river, and hold them subject to his directions. General Reynolds has established a quarantine between Brownsville and Corpus Christi. As yet no case of fever has appeared at Erownsville. The American residents in the city of Mexico had attended a public dinner to United States Minister Otterburg.

THE TREATMENT OF SANTA ANNA. The Washington correspondent of The Boston Advertiser says this Government has taken an active interest in saving the life of Santa Anna, and has sent dispatches to our acting Minister in Mexico to urge President Juarez to deal with him liberally. In addition to this, a special envoy has been sent to Mexico with instructions to secure, if possible, lenient treatment of Santa Anna while he is president.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

San Francisco, Aug. 29.—Letters from Victoria represent that there is a strong undercurrent of feeling there in favor of annexation to the United States. The Bulletin of this city says the choice is between annex ation or the ruin of the colony.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TURF.

THE SPRINGFIELD HORSE SHOW—POSTPONEMENT OF YESTERDAY'S DISPLAY ON ACCOUNT OF RAIN-THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY AND

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Springfield, Aug. 29 .- The rain to-day prevented the usual display on the exhibition grounds. It was a great disappointment, as the best trot was expected to take place, and, consequently, long trains

single family horses; stalllons, eight years and over. Unless the sun comes out very strong to incorred morning, it is doubtful whether any racing will take place. There is a class of horsemen here who want all the races to go over until Saturday, first because they desire to take part in a Boston frot to morrow, and second because the track will then be in better condition. Another class want to-day's programme adhered to to-morrow, so they can start with their horses on Saturday for Providence, where the New-England Agricultural Society hold their great exhibition next week. If the original programme is adhered to there will be to-morrow a trot of all horses which have not made the mile in less than 2:27 in public. The premium is \$150 to first horse, and \$50 to second. This is to be followed by a double team trot, which promises to be exciting, as many good horses are entered. Then follows a hurdle race, in which Keutucky Belle, Blackbirg, Red Dick, Johnny Riley, and other horses will participate. The first premium is \$400, the second \$100.

On Saturday the grand sweepstakes for a purse of \$1,200—\$1,000 to first horse and \$200 to second—will take place. It is open to all single horses. Those that have trotted faster than 2:24 to go to wagon; all others to harness. and 1/34 for Refined. Spirits Turpentine, 30/ per cwt.

BASE-BALL.

PEQUOTS VS. HAMPTON.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 29.—The Pequots of New-London played a game yesterday at North Hampton, with the Hampton Base Ball Club of Springfield, for the championship of Western Massachusetts. The game was called at the close of the fourth inning, the score standing: Pequots, 19; Hamptons, 12.

GAME BETWEEN PEARL-ST. CLUBS. GAME BETWEEN PEARL-ST, CLUBS.
The clerks of that portion of Pearl-st, between John-st, and Peck-slip are alive to the interest of our, National game. A match was played between the east and west sides of the streets on the 2rth inst, on the grounds corner of President and Smith-sts., Brooklyn, resulting in a victory for the east side by a score of 48 to 40, in a game of eight unnings. Mr. Hauft of the Union Club acted as Umpire.

THE TOUR OF THE MUTUALS. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The match game of base-ball, intended for to-day between the Mutuals and Quaker City, was postponed on account of the rain storm, and will come off to-morrow morning, and in the

The Newark Alerts defeated the Paterson Amateurs 52 to 18. The Mutuals of Paterson defeated the Athleties of the same place 23 to 21. The Frankforts beat the Clittons by a score of 43 to 27.

HACKENSACK AND RIDGEWOOD BASE-BALL. The Clubs Ione of Hackensack and Excelsion Relgewood met at Boiling Spring, on the Eric Road, ne Hackensack boys were successful in a score of 14

a total loss of about \$150,000. John Golder, employed in the establishment, was burned about the face and arms while escaping from the burning building. Frank Snyder was found in the sub-cellar, dreadfully frightened, and on his knees praying. Philip Sheridan of Engine Co. No. 5 was also rescued from the back part of the building by a brother fireman. The insurances, so far as learned, are as follows: On the machinery, owned by Solomon Sinon: Relief, \$2.000; State of New-Jersey, \$2.883; Commonwealth, \$1,506; Firemen's Fund, \$833; Montank, \$2.500; Jefferson, \$2.500; Greenwich, \$1,506; New-York, \$2.500; Hamilton, \$2.500; Williamsburgh City, \$833. On the building, owned by Mr. Solomon Simon: Mechanics', \$5.000; Hamilton, \$2.500; Atlantic, \$5,000; St. Marks, \$2.800; Lafayette, \$2.500; The damage on the stock, owned by Mr. Joseph Sickles, was not definitely ascertained, but will probably cover \$30,000. Four horses were burned to death.

EUROPE.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FRANCE.

PACIFIC DECLARATION OF THE MONITEUR

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, Panis, Aug. 20.-The Moniteur this morning says that the recent Conference of the Emperors at Salzburg is a new pledge of peace for Europe. Much uneasiness prevails on the Bourse in consequence of apprehensions of war, and Rentes are declining.

ABYSSINFA.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR. LONDON, Aug. 29.-Active preparations are being made by the Board of Admiralty and the War Office for the expedition to Abyssinia to save the English

eaptives. Sixteen steamers have been chartered to

CANDIA. THE CHRISTIANS STILL HOLDING OUT. LONDON, Aug. 29-Evening.-Advices from Athens

state that the Cretan insurgents still hold out in the mountains, and denounce as false the reports of Omar Pasha's success in subduing the rebellion.

PRUSSIA.

MR. BANCROFT'S RECEPTION.

Berlin in the royal coach.

transport troops.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.-The new American Minister to Berlin, the Hon. George Bancroft, has been treated with unexampled courtesy by the Prussian Court. Yesterday, on invitation of His Majesty King Wil-Jiam, he accompanied Count you Bismarck to the royal residence at Potsdam, where he was received with unusual attentions, and had an interview of over three hours' duration with the King and his Prime Minister. In the evening Mr. Bancroft dined with His Majesty, who afterward took him back to

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.-The steamship The Queen, Capt. Grogan, which left New-York on the 17th mst., has

arrived out. SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 29 .- The steamship Teutonia, Capt. Bardua, which sailed from New-York on the 17th of August, arrived at this port to-day, and, after landing her English passengers, mails, and freight, proceeded on her voyage to Hamburg.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON, Aug. 29-Noon.-Consols opened at 94 11-16 for money. American Scenrities are dull. The following are the opening rates : United States Five-twenty bonds. 734; Illinois Central Railway shares, 764; Eric Railway

shares, 453; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated

Bonds, 211. Afternoon.-Consols are weaker, and are quoted at #45; United States Five-twenty Bonds have declined 1, and are now quoted at 731: Illinois Central Railway shares steerly at 76%; Erie Railway shares i per cent lower, and are now

Evening.-Consols closed at 941 for money. American ecurities closed at the following rates: United States Five-twenty Bonds, 73; Illinois Central Railway shares. 761; Erie Railway shares, 44]. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show that the amount of builden in its

vaults has increased £42,000. FRANKFORT, Aug. 29-Evening.-United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 764 for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool, Aug. 29—Noon.—The Cotton market opens quiet but steady, at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 104d.; Middling Orleans, 104d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The Breadstuffs mar-ket is unchanged. Corn. 35/6. Wheat, 13/4 for Callfornia White, and 13/9 for New Southern. Flour, 34/ per bbl. Barley, 5/. Pens, 41/6. Beef, 137/6, and Pork, 75/6 per bbl. Cheese, 49/. Lard, 51/9. Bacon, 43/6. Rosin-Common, 7/9, and Medium 12/. Tallow, 44/6. Askes 31/ for Pots. Spirits Turpentine, 30/. Petroleum-Spirits,

84d., and Refined 1/34. Cloverseed, 41/.

Afternoon.—The Cotton market is heavy, and prices

show a declining tendency. Tallow is 3d. lower; sales at 44/3 per cwt. for American. Evening.-The Cotton market closed dull at a decline of id on American descriptions. The following are the authorized closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 10id.; Middling Orleans, 104d.; the sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales. The Breadstuffs market closed heavy has declined ad., closing at 35/3 per quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat quiet at 13/4 for California White, and changed. The Provision market closed without change in prices. Cheese, 49/ for American. Bacon, 43-6. Beef and Pork steady. The Produce market for Produce of all kinds closed very quiet. Tallow heavy at 44, 3. Rosin -Common, 7/9; Medium, 12'. Petroleum, 84d. for Spirits,

No. 12. Iron, 53/ for Scotch Pig. Whale Oil, £40; Sperin Oil, £115. Lin.seed Cakes, £10 5/. Calcutta Lin.seed, 68/6. Linseed Oil, £39. Evening.—Sugar, 24/6 for No. 12 D. S. Iron steady at 53/ \$\psi\$ tun.

LONDON, Aug. 29-Noon.-Sugar, 24/ for Dutch Standard

ANTWERP, Aug. 29-Noon.-Petroleum opened at 44 francs per bbl. for Standard White.

THE WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA. MALIGNANT FEVER-TRADE AND THE CROPS. The advices from this island via Havana are to the 8th inst. A malignant fever had appeared almost simultaneously in different parts of the island, and many persons had fallen victims to it. It first showed and many persons had fallen victims to it. It first showed itself at a place called Newport, in the parish of St. Elizabeth, where it took off in a few days several members of one family living in the same house. Dr. Simpson who attended them at first, and two black persons who were employed to clear a trenca in the neighborhood, were next seized with it, and died after a few days illness; and Dr. Kelly, who was engaged to attend the family after Dr. Simpson, took sick, and who remained with them for some time, on his return home became ill of the fever, and died in three days. About the same time, the fever broke out in the parish of St. Andrew, distant over 100 miles from St. Elizabeth, appearing first in the family of the Hon. P. A. Espent, whose son, aged 17, feil a victim to it, followed the next day by the governess of the family, aged 27 years. The appearance of this disease has created great alarm, the medical men being at their wits end to know how to treat it, not being aide to identify it.

identify it.

Trade continued very dull, and there had been another Trade continued very dull, and there had been another heavy mercantile failure—that of a house of over 20 years good standing. The crop of coffee had quite closed, and there was none offering. The seasons were favorable for the wet coffee erop, but more rain was required to bring forward the young canes. The pimento crop would be a failure, as very few planters were taking the trouble to pick the berry. The stock of provisions on hand continued ample, with the exception of flour, which was rather in small supply.

DEMERARA. INCENDIARISM IN GEORGETOWN-FALLING OFF IN EXPORTS.

Demerara dates via Havana are to the 7th inst. The spirit of incendiarism was rife in Georgetown, the capital of the colony. On the morning of the 1st inst., at 3 o'clock, a private dwelling-house in Camp-st. burst at 3 o'clock, a private dwelling-house in Camp st. burst into flames, and the terrified immates barely escaped with their lives. Before the fire could be subduced the adjoining house was burnt down. On the night of the 2d, about 84 o'clock, flames were seen suddenly to issue from the ground floor of a Portuguese dealer's store, situated in the most crowded locality of the city, and in a very short time the entire building was wrapped in flame and the houses on either side of it took fire. Guopow 'er was procured from the garrison, and several small buildings were blown up to arrest the progress of the fire, and by this means, and the efforts of the Fire Brigade, it was slowly but completely mastered, but not before property estimated at \$250,000 had been destroyed. On the night of the 5th inst. another Portuguese retailer's store was discovered to be on fire, which, however, was recedily subdued. The Portuguese in whose premises these fire originated, and several others of their countrymen, had been arrested, and no doubt was felt that the fires were the work of incendiaries. Great excitement and alarm pervaided all classes of the community, and a widespread feeling of inscentify existed in commercial circles. Business was almost entirely at a standtill. The George Downes, from New-York, had just arrived.

From the returns laid before the Court of Policy, if appeared that there had been a failing off in the quantities of produce during the first six months of this year as compared with the corresponding period last year, the decrease being, in sugar, 5,213 flet, and me charcesal, 2,044 bils. On the other hand the quantity of molasses shipped was 1,048 casks, showing an Increase of 3,524 casks, Their land been an increase also in cotton, shingles, and coordinates. into flames, and the terrified inmates barely escaped with

ANTIGUA.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH NEW-YORK-THE WEATHER.

Mr. Delmar, Secretary to the New-York and West India Mail Packet Company, had visited the City of West India and racket company, had visualised the places at a public assembly brought together for the purpose of discussing the question of running a line of stemmers from New-York to Antigua. The weather continued favorable for sugar cultivation.